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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Tel. 27. 4, Des Vaux Road.

[770]

No. 17,659. 號九十五百六千七萬一第 日五廿月十年寅甲 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1914. 大拜禮 號二十月二十年三國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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Hongkong, 5th December, 1914. [1437]

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K. KATO,
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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [614]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
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Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [1160]

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BY popular English Manufacturers. In
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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5, \$7
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ITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1250]

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19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [585]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 10 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [1205]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A1, A.B.C., Western Union, Engineering and Bentley's Complete Phrase Codes used.
Builders and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrado Auxiliary Machinery, Weir's Auxiliary Machinery, Stone's
Manganese Bronze, Pulsometer and Engineering Co's Refrigerating Plants
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	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready
at short notice.

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	No. 1	No. 2
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet.	590 Feet.
Max. Breadth " " "	66 "	86 "
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The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.

Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 tons weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION

[805]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST
AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

TIME TABLE

(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915).

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped
Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and
Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai
Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. SAKAKI MARU and KOBE MARU (each Equipped
with Wireless Telegraph) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Connecting at Harbin with	Wagon-Lite Express	Connecting at Harbin with	Wagon-Lite Express
1st Class Fare	2 00.00	1st Class Fare	2 00.00
2nd Class Fare	1 00.00	2nd Class Fare	1 00.00
3rd Class Fare	0 50.00	3rd Class Fare	0 50.00
4th Class Fare	0 25.00	4th Class Fare	0 25.00
5th Class Fare	0 12.50	5th Class Fare	0 12.50
6th Class Fare	0 06.25	6th Class Fare	0 06.25
7th Class Fare	0 03.12	7th Class Fare	0 03.12
8th Class Fare	0 01.56	8th Class Fare	0 01.56
9th Class Fare	0 00.93	9th Class Fare	0 00.93
10th Class Fare	0 00.47	10th Class Fare	0 00.47

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
* With regard to the above Time-Table, the Four Express Trains per week connecting two
each way with the Russian Train Expresses are temporarily suspended, owing to the partial
suspension of the Trans-Siberian Passenger Traffic on account of the European War.
The Two Weekly Express Trains connecting one each way with the Wagon-Lite
Expresses, all Ordinary Trains, and the Two Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamers will
remain in operation as above.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-
chun at 11.20 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. Yamato), At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsiaoan (the finest sea-side resort in
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at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; REISENBUREAU DER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE;
the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD; and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from each of
whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct
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THE BEST STREAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots
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MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914.

[725]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS
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KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

FIRECLAY.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [1203]

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WEISMANN, LTD.

[129]

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OLYDESDALE PAINT AND OIL WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES,
OIL REFINERS, ETC., ETC.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, COLONIAL
AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, RAILWAY AND
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, ETC.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—

WM. STEWART & CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914.

[1401]

WM. STEWART & CO.

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IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and
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Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Floorings—Sizes to Order.

Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.

The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the
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Prices and Samples on application.

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914.

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THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watkins's.)

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NO. 1 DOCK. | NO. 2 DOCK. | NO. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft. | Docking Length 375 ft. | Docking Length 451 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material
including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to
lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, rollers,
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99 buildings, principally of brick and steel containing private bonded warehouses
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Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-
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Moorings Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

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22] Manager.

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Best of Food and Service.

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HOTEL, most Central Location within
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Noted for the best Food, Refreshments
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under
European Supervision. A First-Class String
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Special monthly terms for residents and for
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Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

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PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and

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Comfort, Health and Convenience. Tele-
phones in Every Room, prompt connec-
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Fifteen Minutes from Principal Land-
ing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent

Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Room.

European Runners meet Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

[1499]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL

is now OPENED under EXPERIENCED

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. The place

has been renovated throughout and entirely

refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande

facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all

the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE

DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine

under experienced supervision. Terms moderate

For further particulars, apply to—

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Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau. [943]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN—CANTON.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA, SHAMEN."

SITUATED ON THE BARRIAD CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under

experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED

Every Information and Special Attention

given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

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ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HIGH-CLASS WINES.

WATSON'S D. PORT

VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT WITH

STYLE AND CHARACTER.

Per Dozen \$32.30

WATSON'S D. SHERRY

SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen \$26.25

These Wines are specially recommended, being of Superior Vintage, Old, and thoroughly matured and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the new columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P.O. Box 51. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 12TH, 1914.

There has been nothing sensational for quite a while from the western theatre of war in Europe, but each day the Paris *communiqués* tell us of attacks repulsed and of little advantages gained, involving, no doubt, the loss of many lives on both sides. The "Eye-Witness" at the British Headquarters, who in this great war fills the rôle which in other campaigns has been taken by an ever-growing number of "Special Correspondents" of the great newspapers, has told us that scores of lives are lost even on days which are laconically described in the official announcements as "uneventful." We must not underestimate what it means to be holding the line intact against the frequent onslaughts of a brave and powerful enemy and to be continually worrying them. Spectators of the struggle are impatient to get news of a general advance. They have grown tired of these "uneventful" days, and of the stereotyped lines saying that the enemy's attacks have been repulsed, or that a violent cannonade has been proceeding all day without any material change in the front. But General Joffre is conducting the war, and, fortunately, though the public grow daily more eager for news of a substantial advance, they have the utmost confidence in the success of his plans, whatever they may be. Nearly five months' experience of war has made the fact clear that war to-day is something very different from war in the days of NAPOLEON, as the Bordeaux

Correspondent of the *Times* has recently emphasised in an interesting study of the Commander-in-Chief, whom someone has declared to be "of the school of NAPOLEON." "The Art of War," he wrote, "has been robbed of that element of surprise which afforded NAPOLEON dramatic opportunity for the display of his genius. His object was to discover the weak spot in the enemy's lines, and, having discovered it, to hurl upon it all the forces at his command. His success depended upon the speed and sureness with which the great blow could be struck. A premature revelation would have spoiled all. But a *coup de sort* is no longer possible, for a manoeuvre on the one side is met, instantly, by a manoeuvre on the other. War now consists in a series of parallel movements; its art has changed. It would be scarcely an exaggeration to say that it does not exist. The two armies turn about each other like *chasseurs* in the preliminary phases of a fight. They pivot clumsily to catch each other at a disadvantage, and that is practically all the art of it. The rest is a ding-dong battle of resistance, of marching, and counter-marching. Anything less like NAPOLEON's way of making war it would be difficult to imagine. It is like playing bridge with your opponent looking over your shoulder. He knows when you are finessing and when you are playing for an opening. In those conditions, how is it possible to gain a brilliant victory by great crushing blows, having calculated the 'psychological moment'?" These are facts which have been made abundantly clear to the world during the progress of the war. The work of the aircraft precludes us from expecting dramatic surprises on a big scale; it must be a "wearing down" process all the time. General Joffre's chief characteristic, we are told, is calmness, and his great maxim in war is that nothing can be improvised; every detail must be thought out. "A long preparation has gone to each success. He succeeds because he takes the infinite trouble necessary to secure it." General Joffre is a man of few words; hence half a dozen words which the General is said to have used in reply to the greeting of an old friend have been made the text of not a few comments on the general situation as revealing his purpose. Replying to the inquiry which must be upon the lips of every friend he meets—"How are things going on?"—the General is reported to have replied with a smile: "*Laissez moi faire, Je le réglerai.*" (Leave it to me. I am just nibbling at them.) "Just nibbling at them" seems to admirably describe the process which has been going on all along the extensive front—and every day now the Allies are eating into the defences—taking trenches here and destroying batteries there, and generally weakening a line which everyone believes to be already attenuated. Germany in fact is already practically defeated. Her armies cannot advance. Her Navy dare not emerge from its hiding place. The German Press professes to ridicule the "pretended reinforcement of the British Expeditionary force by over a million men," and claims that Germany and Austria can furnish nearly four times as many. The fact that boys and old men are already in the German firing line discredits the boast; but even if it were true the growing economic pressure in Germany and Austria would make it impossible for those countries to maintain so large an army in the field. Sooner or later, in spite of the astonishing efforts which are made in the Press of Germany to delude the people and so maintain their resolve to go on with the war, the clear facts of the situation must be recognised, and when that is the case the end of the war will be in sight.

Vladivostok is now no longer under martial law.

H.E. The Governor, Lady May and family are now in residence at Government House.

It is announced that Mr. A. B. Sorensen has handed over the charge of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's station in Hongkong to Mr. R. C. Black.

It is reported in American papers that the Great Northern Steamship Co.'s *Minnesota* has been sold to a British Company and "will not cross the Pacific again," but will be engaged in the Atlantic trade.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment on each of two charges of demanding money by false pretences. There were several charges against the defendant, but Mr. Hazelland convicted on two only. The complainants were a Chinese boatman and a woman with whom the defendant was apparently formerly acquainted. The total amount concerned in all the charges was about \$120.

THE CRUISES OF THE "HANAMETAL."

At the Supreme Court yesterday, in Admiralty (Prize) Jurisdiction, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), evidence was given in re *Hanametal*, by Captain Lennox, the Captain of the *Hanametal* before he was replaced by a German (Captain Hannig).

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) was for the owner of the *Hanametal* (Mr. William Katz), and the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) represented the Crown. Captain Lennox, who declared that he had come to Hongkong on business, and not in respect of any communication in regard to the case, stated that while he was in command of the vessel the Chief Officer was an American, whom he dismissed because he abused the crew. The Chief Officer was dismissed before the ship was recalled by the German gunboat. He was not dismissed through any action by the German Government. As far as he knew there was no desire on the part of the German authorities that all the officers should be German. He thought they simply objected to British officers going into Tsingtau. Witness endeavoured to secure neutral officers in Tsingtau, but none were available. The second engineer was permitted to remain on board because he was a Norwegian. The owner asked him to take the Chief Officer back, but he refused.

In answer to the Attorney-General, the witness said he made enquiries of the Harbour Master at Tsingtau for neutral officers, as he would know everybody, but none could be obtained.

His Honour said there must have been some arrangements made between the owner and the dismissed officers, and he would like to know what those arrangements were.

Captain Lennox said that after he had left Mr. Katz wired to him at Tsingtau to await instructions there. About the 20th August he proceeded to Shanghai, arriving there on the 2nd September, with the Chief Engineer and the Second Officer.

His Honour—Were you outside territorial waters when the gunboat stopped you?—No, I was just inside territorial waters. I had only just discharged the pilot.

The Attorney-General commented on the absence of the certificate of registry, and said that the bill of sale which was among the papers could not be described as a substitute. The absence of a certificate of registry was frequently referred to in authorities as ground for suspicion. It was only after considerable search by the Crown that it was established that this ship was provided with the necessary authority to fly the American flag. There was nothing to show this at the time of the capture. There were no experts in American law on board a British man-of-war. One of the grounds which Capt. Fitzmaurice alleged as grounds for the capture was that it could not be explained to him by Captain Hannig, and it was hardly likely that Captain Hannig knew what American law was.

Mr. Potter said that the Crown were taking a new point altogether. It had never been suggested that the ship was anything but of American nationality. It was inconceivable that a neutral conforming to the laws of his own country should be robbed of his property for several months because the Captain of a British man-of-war did not know American law. He contended that ignorance of the law was no justification of capture.

The Attorney-General said that authorities even went to the extent of affirming that captors could not be held to be responsible for ignorance even of English law.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

MATCHES FOR TO-DAY.

H.K.F.C. v. Navy.—Club Ground, 4 p.m. Referee: Sergeant Wilson.

Police v. R.G.A.—Military Ground, p.m. Referee: Mr. Moran.

FIXTURES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIV. I. 1914-15.

December 12th.—Police v. R.G.A., Military ground.

December 12th.—Club v. Navy, Club ground.

December 19th.—Navy v. R.G.A., Navy ground.

December 19th.—Police v. Club, Military ground.

December 26th.—Exhibition match, Army and Navy v. Hongkong, Club ground.

January 2nd.—Navy v. Club, Navy ground.

January 2nd.—R.G.A. v. Police, Military ground.

January 9th.—Police v. Navy, Military ground.

January 9th.—Club v. R.G.A., Club ground.

January 16th.—R.G.A. v. Navy, Military ground.

January 23rd.—Club v. Police, Club ground.

CONGESTION OF LITIGATION IN HONGKONG.

PUISNE JUDGE'S SUGGESTION FOR RELIEF.

At the Summary Court yesterday, the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) said that direct representations had been made to him that "greater satisfaction would be given to litigants in that Court and to the members of the legal profession therein engaged if the solicitors for the defence would immediately come to him and candidly admit they had no defence, when in fact such was the case. It had been put to him that such cases could then be put into a summary list, which he could run through rapidly. His Honour did not know how it would work, but he was quite prepared to give it a trial, and he would ask for the co-operation of solicitors for the defence. Anything that would expedite matters in that Court, especially before the Chinese New Year, he would try and do, and he was sure the profession would, as far as they could, second his efforts. "Of course," added his Honour, "I know that on the point whether the defendant has no case there is not always agreement." (Laughter.)

OPIUM CASE JUDGMENT.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. F. A. Hazelland delivered his decision in the case in which Ramon Ramos (a Spaniard), proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, was charged with being in possession of 3,110 taels of prepared opium, and with importing the same into the Colony.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) defended.

His Worship said—The defendant was charged before me with respect to two charges, under the Opium Ordinance, 1914, with importing opium and with having opium in his possession. Mr. Hodgson, the Crown Solicitor, admitted that the Crown had to prove guilty knowledge with respect to a charge under the Opium Ordinance. Have the Crown discharged the onus which is on them of proving such guilty knowledge? I am of opinion that they have not. I would first refer to the admitted fact that there is no through bill of lading from Macao to Manila. Then we have the defendant's statement that he received a letter from Macao to obtain a shipping order in order to obtain delivery of 12 packages of furniture for Manila. Then we have the shipping order showing that the consignor was Martinez & Company. Then we have evidence that the defendant, after he was arrested, sent a telegram to Martinez of Macao, asking them to come to Hongkong the following morning. With respect to the statement by the defendant to Revenue Officer Wilden, that the cargo belonged to him, such statement was of so general a nature that I cannot regard it as an admission of ownership. It is not as if he had said, "It is my own personal property." Then we have the evidence that the boatman was instructed to take the two safes to the *Tuenyuan* with the shipping order. If the defendant knew that the safes contained \$31,000 worth of opium he would not have trusted a Chinese boatman with the two safes, but would have gone himself. The prosecution not having discharged the onus which was on them of proving guilty knowledge, I order the defendant to be discharged.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Directors' Report and Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, and the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year ended 30th September, 1914, have been issued.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to Yen 4,798,785, out of which there has been deducted:

Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	1,152,039
Insurance Fund	670,206
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	702,859
Yen	2,525,104

Leaving a balance of Yen 3,273,681, including Yen 974,639 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:—

Reserve Fund	113,632
Fund for the Extension of Service and Improvement of the Fleet	300,000
Reserve for Construction and Repairs of Buildings	500,000
Special Reserve	300,000

From the remaining balance, Yen 2,034,597, the Directors further propose that Yen 110,000 be allowed as the Directors' and Auditors' fees, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 1,100,000, leaving a balance of Yen 824,597 to be carried forward to next Account.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 11.

"Maxim"	1.00
Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club proceeds from production of "The Blue Bird"	2,000.00
Sergt. 226, Mohinder Singh	1.00
John D. Humphreys & Son	250.00
Proceeds of Raffle, Ministering Children's League Bazaar	50.00
Tadpole Ah Choo	6.00
Mr. B. D. Harvey's Fund	27.00
Collected by Mr. G. T. Lloyd	104.50
G. Goggin	30.00
L.S.	3.00
Messrs. Rudolph Wolf & Kew, Limited	50.00
C. H. W. Kew	25.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club, Gate Money 5th December	450.50
A. Charlton	150.00
J. Bentley	50.00
"Proceeds sale of knitting E.H.T."	10.00
Sisters Government Civil Hospital	
Miss M. Sloan	
Miss A. R. Gorham	
Miss L. M. Jacobs	
Miss E. Ronny	
Miss G. Chottle	
Mrs. B. J. Barlow	
Miss S. Asten	
Miss M. Benson	
Miss W. Everingham	
Miss H. Bone	
Miss M. Wood	
Miss E. Gerling	
Miss H. Laurener	
Collected by Master McCubbin at Union Church Sale of Work	10.55
J. E. Downon	5.00
Mr. D. Logan	5.00
Mr. J. Stewart	10.00
H.K.V.R. No. 86	25.00
Engineer, Chiu-king	55.00
Mr. Jas. D. Forrest	15.00
Mr. W. Carstairs	10.00
Mr. C. W. Falk	15.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund	18.00
Collected by Mr. Felix M. Ellis	72.00
" " F. M. Crawford	56.00
" " J. Arnold	17.00
" " G. T. Lloyd	103.00
" " R. D. Harvey	3.00
Captain Connor	9.00
Mr. A. Robertson	3.00
Mr. G. Sim	3.00
Mr. J. McGregor (Fogchew)	3.00
H.B.	5.00
Already acknowledged Lists 1/10.	\$ 3,876.75
Monthly Subscriptions	171,922.08
Already acknowledged Lists 1/10.	2,580.36
Already acknowledged Lists 1/10.	13,753.76
\$192,142.95	

CORRECTION.
The amount of \$254.70 in List No. 10 was received from "Hongkong Football Association," not Hongkong Football Club.
N. J. S. S. S.
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914.

IN AID OF THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

The A.D.C. have in preparation a novel entertainment which they hope to present on the evening of the 1st Saturday in the New Year, to be followed a few days later by a Matinee. It is to be an evening with the pixies and the fairies and it is primarily intended for the amusement of the children, although in spite of its simplicity it will be found so varied as to appeal to grown-ups as well.

A combination of the well-known stories of Snowwhite and the Frog Prince have been adapted as a setting to this fairy ballet, of which the music, both as regards singing and dancing, will form a special feature.

Four original stage pictures have been painted forming striking backgrounds to the *corps de ballet* which appeared so successfully in "Bluebird."

The performances will be given in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, which deserving charity has not been supported in Hongkong so far.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In the annual report of the Royal Mint, which was issued recently, is included an interesting statement by the superintendent of the Operative Department as to arrangements made for copying in a permanent form the inscriptions of prisoners in the Tower of London. The superintendent says that probably as a consequence of the installation of a plant for the electro-deposition of copper and nickel plates for the printing of adhesive postage stamps inquiries were received towards the end of 1912 as to whether, and if so to what extent, the Mint could assist the Department of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in securing a series of electro-types of the inscriptions on the walls and in the cells of the Tower of London. Before the close of that year they made two trial plates of inscriptions near the Byward Gate, which were approved by the architect in charge, and, as opportunity offered, original moulds were taken of the entire series of inscriptions—this branch of the work being completed in August last. They number 208 in all, and the areas vary from three and a quarter by three and a quarter inches to a very large one measuring 35 inches by 21 inches. The total area of the moulds secured was 172 square feet.

Master plates have been obtained from all these moulds, and they are now engaged in depositing two replicas from each mould; of these 168 out of a total of 536 have been delivered to the Office of Works and the remainder are in a forward state.

As regards the work of coining the report states that the total number of pieces struck during the year 1913 was 165,438,761, the highest figure on record, and upwards of fourteen million pieces more than in 1912, the previous highest total. This result was principally due to the unprecedented coining of Imperial bronze and to the fact that it was possible to undertake more Colonial coinage. The coining of gold, though very high, was nearly \$3,000,000 less than in 1912. Nearly 164 million fewer Imperial silver coins were struck than in 1912. The total Imperial coining in 1913 was upwards of 150 million pieces, of a currency value of 291 million pounds.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESIGNATION OF LORD ABERDEEN.

LONDON, December 10th.

Lord Aberdeen has resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for private reasons.

It is rumoured that Lord Wimborne will be his successor.

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE BRITISH GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, December 11th.

General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, K.C.B., has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, vice the late General Sir C. W. H. Douglas.

THE NAVAL LISTS.

BRITAIN. GERMANY.

Battleship. Battleship.

Cruisers. Cruisers.

Torpedo. Torpedo.

Hogues. Hogues.

Cressy. Cressy.

Good Hope. Good Hope.

Monmouth. Monmouth.

Amphion. Amphion.

Pathfinder. Pathfinder.

Pegasus. Pegasus.

Hawke. Hawke.

Hornes. Hornes.

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

P.O. Box 53. Telephone No. 12.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.
Telegraphic Address: "Pazee."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

HONGKONG STATION.

I HAVE To-day handed over Charge of this Station to Mr. R. C. BLACK.
A. B. SORESENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1914.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

HONGKONG STATION.

I HAVE To-day taken over Charge of this Station.
R. C. BLACK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1914. [1444]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"KENKON MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong for the above ports on MONDAY, the 21st December. For Rates of Freight and other particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1914. [1445]

MACAO GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Port Administrative Board of Macao, till 3rd February, 1915, at 3 p.m., for the supply of a DREDGER and TWO STEAM LIGHTERS. Specifications can be called for telegraphically. Macao, 7th December, 1914. [1442]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SANG LEE & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their Customers that one of their Managing Partners, Mr. U. T. TAN (余田三) died on the 1st instant. The Business will be carried on as usual by the continuing Partners, who have authorised Mr. LAM LAU (林柳), and Mr. U. TSAN (余善), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the Firm. SANG LEE & Co., 59, Des Vaux Road Central (First Floor). Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1417]

WANTED.

POSITION by BRITISHER in Hongkong or Outport for about three months from 1st January, 1915. Advertiser has had a long experience in the Far East and has a thorough knowledge of Shipping, Fire Insurance and Bookkeeping. Moderate Salary acceptable. Please apply to—

"X. Y. Z.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [1439]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will become vacant shortly. Applications for same should be made to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914. [1399]

NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING).

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NOMURA BROS., Proprietors of the Peak Hotel Hair Dressing Saloon, beg to announce that they have opened a NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON at the above address and respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public. The Saloon is fitted on the most approved sanitary principles. There is a separate entrance for Ladies. Electric and Japanese Massage undertaken. Tonics made from fallen hair by Experts, and Toilet Goods are sold at both Establishments. Cheap Tickets issued at the two Saloons are available for work done at either. Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1434]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1176]

WEI HAI WEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc. For terms, apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. BEER, L.P.C. [1341]

INTIMATIONS

Y. W. C. A.

(WOMEN'S INSTITUTE).

MEMBERS and Friends are invited to a SALE OF WORK at ST. PAUL'S College, on SATURDAY, 10th December, from 3.30 to 6.30 P.M. Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [1429]

A

GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held in the GROUNDS of the UNIVERSITY, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and Lady MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION... 50 CENTS.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road. Telephone No. 400. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [992]

COME AND INSPECT OUR

GRAND BAZAAR OF TOYS

AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

The Cheapest in the Colony.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street, and No. 11a, Cause Road. [274]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 18, BELILIOS TERRACE. "KIRKENDALL" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak. "BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path. No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINDSAY & JAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS." Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1231]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Tennis Court. Apply—ARBATON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [1440]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession. Apply—HARRY WICKING & Co. Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1393]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company. Apply to—THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1433]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. 1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1061]

TO LET.

"HOLYROOD," Kowloon, facing Lyceum Pass, SIX ROOMS, enclosed Verandah, share of Tennis Court. Apply—A. BIRCHIE, Care of Messrs. DOWELL & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [1431]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [923]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Munden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1345]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RUN PACKED:

AXMINSTER PARQUET CARPETS.

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

IN THE NEWEST SHADES!

ALL READY TO LAY.

3½ by 4. by 4½. 4 by 4½. 4 by 5 Yards.

From \$70 to \$130

INSPECTION INVITED:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

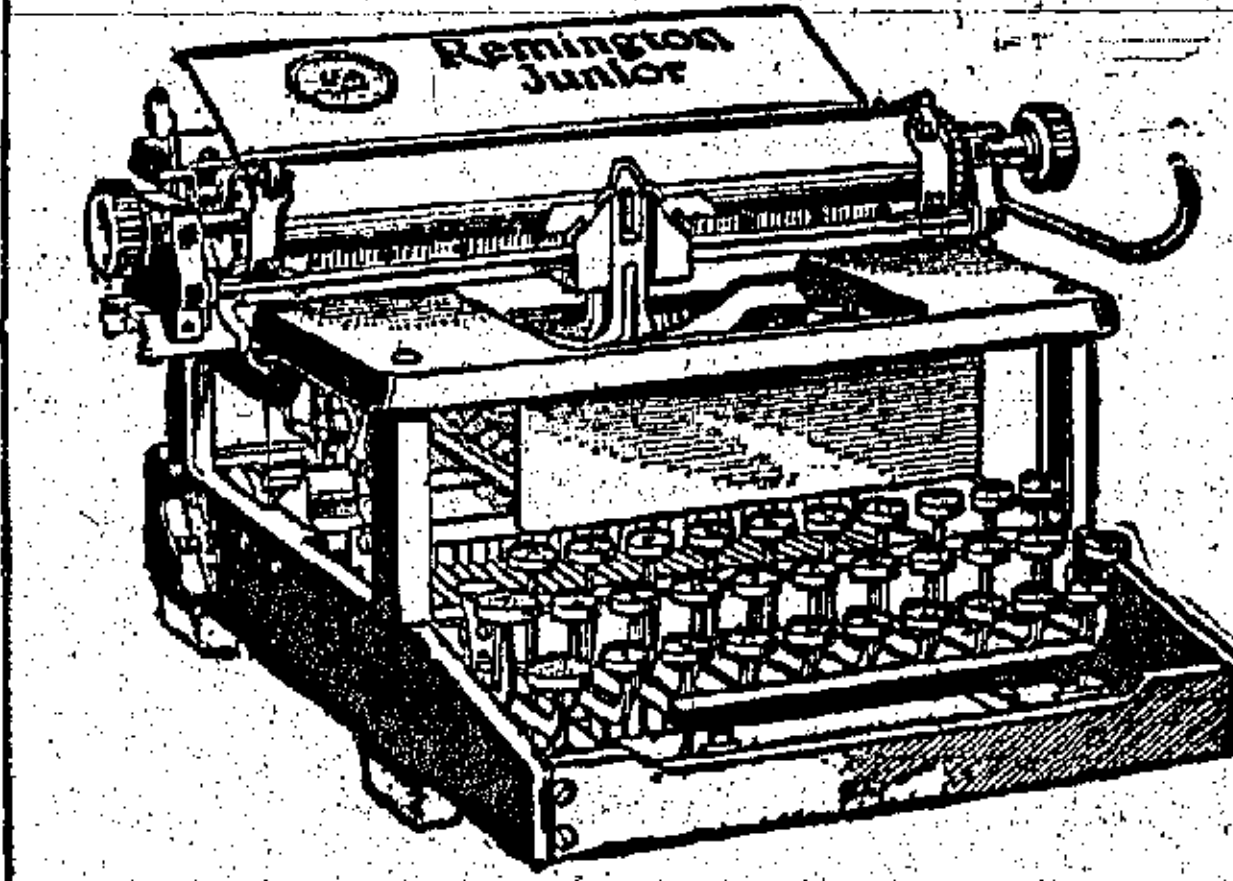
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine. For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914. [1398]

TO LET

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court. Apply to—DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished. H. E. POLLOCK, 6, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1412]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [835]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately. EICHMUND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and re-painted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court. For further particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 10, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Nos. 15, 16 and 17, SHOPS, (Connaught Road). Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 27th November, 1914. [1254]

TO LET.

NO. 30, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Apply—DENNIS & BOWLEY, Hongkong, 11th December, 1914. [1443]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1329]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1087]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [118]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.) ESTABLISHED 1868.

Authorized Capital Fl. 20,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 12,907,900 (£1,615,000)
Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,765,500 (£947,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS & WATSON BANK.

SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up... " 8,700,000
Reserve Funds... " 8,700,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy, Kishiang, Shanghai, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Swatow, Calcutta, Manila, Taichow, Canton, Moji, Taiwan, Dairen, Nagasaki, Takow, Foochow, Newchwang, Tamsui, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Kagi, Osaka, Yokohama, Keelung, San Francisco Etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

2, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1914. [1311]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds... \$15,000,000
Sterling... \$15,000,000 at 2/-
Silver... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$33,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBBAY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABBE.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, On Current Account at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS, For 6 months, 2½ per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3½ per cent. per annum. For 18 months, 4½ per cent. per annum. N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [118]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital... £1,500,000
Subscribed... " 1,125,000
Paid-up... " 562,500
Reserve Fund... " 465,000

BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July 1913. [148]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... " 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1484]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hank w. Hongkong, Kobe, London, Manila, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS... 4,000,000 (Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [959]

THE

BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital... \$60,000,000.

Paid-up Capital... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

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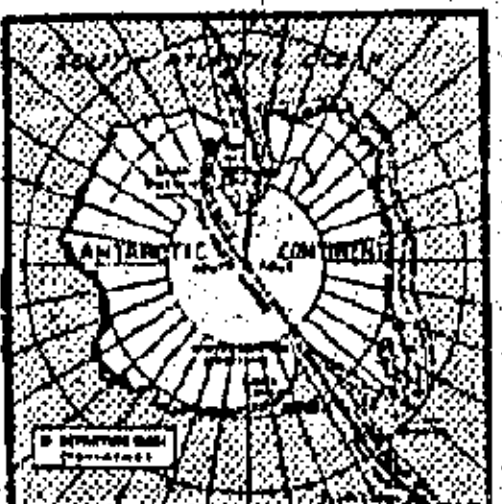


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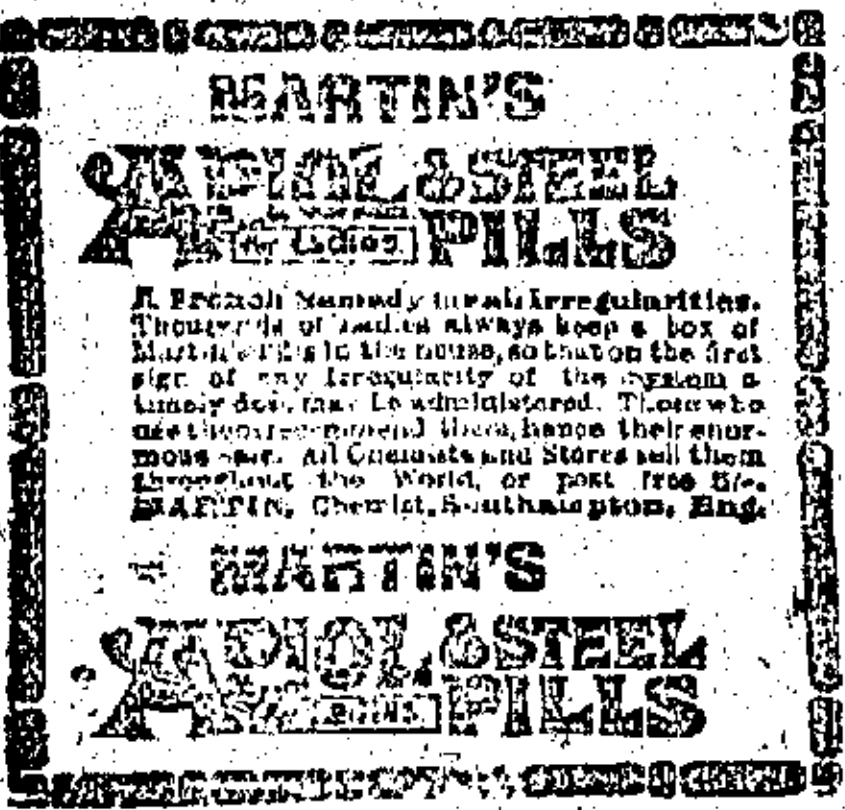


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uses these words:

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important—
it must be
Bovril."

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their lives to
their food take
no risks and Sir
Ernest Shackleton,
planning this
expedition with
as little waste
as a knowledge
of ice and snow,
has scientifically
proved the value
of Bovril.

[1317-3]



MR. WELLS ON INVASION.

THE CIVILIANS' PLACE IN HOME
WARFARE.

Mr. H. G. Wells writes to the Times:—
At the outset of the war I made a suggestion in your columns for the enrolment of all that surplus of manhood and patriotic feeling which remains after every man available for systematic military operations has been taken. My idea was that comparatively undrilled boys and older men, not sound enough for campaigning, armed with rifles, able to shoot straight with them, and using local means of transport, bicycles, cars, and so forth, would be a quite effective check upon an enemy's scouting, a danger to his supplies, and even a force capable of holding up a raiding advance, more particularly if that advance was poor in horses and artillery, as an overseas raid was likely to be. I suggested, too, that the more enrolment and arming of the population would have a powerful educational effect in steadying and unifying the spirit of our people. My proposals were received with what seemed even a forced amusement by the "experts." I was told that I knew nothing about warfare, and that the Germans would not permit us to do anything of the sort. The Germans, it seems, are the authorities in these matters, a point I had overlooked. They would refuse to recognize men with only improvised uniforms, they would shoot their prisoners—not that I had proposed that my irregulars should become prisoners—and burn the adjacent villages. This seemed to be an entirely adequate reply from the point of view of the expert mind, and I gathered that the proper rôle for such an able-bodied civilian as myself was to keep indoors while the invader was about and supply him as haughtily as possible with light refreshments and anything else he chose to requisition. I was also reminded that if only men like myself had obeyed their expert advice and worked in the past for national service and the general submission of everything to expert military direction, these troubles would not have arisen. There would have been no surplus of manhood and everything would have gone smoothly and as well for England as the Press Censorship.

For a time I was silenced. Under war conditions it is always a difficult question to determine how far it is better to obey poor, or even bad, directions or to criticize them in the hope of getting better. But the course of the war since that correspondence and the revival of the idea of a raid by your Military Correspondent provoked me to return to this discussion. Frankly, I do not believe in that raid, and I think we play the German game letting our minds dwell upon it. I am supposed to be a person of feverish imagination, but even by lashing my imagination to its rudest I cannot, in these days of wireless telegraphy, see a properly-equipped German force, not even so trivial a handful as 20,000 of them, getting itself with guns, motors, ammunition, and provisions upon British soil. I cannot even see a mere landing of infantrymen. I believe in that raid even less than I do in the suggested raid of navigables that has darkened London. I admit the risk of a few aeroplane bombs in London, but I do not see why people should be subjected to danger, darkness, and inconvenience on account of that one-a-million risk. Still, as the trained mind does insist upon treating all unelicited civilians as panic-stricken imbeciles and upon frightening old ladies and influential people with these remote possibilities, and as it is likely that these alarms may even lead to the retention of troops in England when their point of maximum effectiveness is manifestly in France, it becomes necessary to insist upon the ability of our civilian population, if only the authorities will permit the small amount of organization and preparation needed, to deal quite successfully with any raid that in an extremity of the German "boldness" may be attempted.

And, in the first place, let the expert have no illusions as to what we ordinary people are going to do if we find German soldiers in England one morning. We are going to fight. If we cannot fight with rifles, we shall fight with shot-guns, and if we cannot fight according to Rules of War apparently made by Germans for the restraint of British military experts, we will fight according to our inner light. Many men, and not a few women, will turn out to shoot Germans. There will be no preventing them after the Belgian stories. If the experts attempt any pedantic interference, we will show the experts. I know that in this matter I speak for so sufficient a number of people that it will be quite useless and hopelessly dangerous and foolish for any export-instructed minority to remain "tame." They will get shot, and their houses will be burnt according to the established German rules and methods on our account, so they may just as well turn out in the first place, and get some shooting as a consolation in advance for their inevitable troubles. And if the raiders, cut off by the sea from their supports, ill-equipped as they will certainly be, and against odds, are so badly advised as to try terror-striking reprisals on the Belgian pattern, we irregulars will, of course, massacre every German straggler we can put a gun to. Naturally. Such a procedure may be sanguinary, but it is just the common sense of the situation. We shall hang the officers and shoot the men. A German raid to England will in fact not be fought—it will be lynched. War is war, and reprisals and striking terror are games that two can play at. This is the latent temper of the British country side, and the sooner the authorities take it in hand and regularize it the better will be the outlook in the remote event of that hypothetical raid getting home to us. Loyalty is a national characteristic, but submissiveness is not. Under sufficient provocation the English are capable of very dangerous bad temper, and the expert is dreaming who thinks of a German expedition moving through an apathetic Essex, for example, resisted only by the official forces trained and in training.

And whatever one may think of the possibility of raids, I venture to suggest that the time has come when the present exclusive specialization of our combatant

energy upon the production of regulation armies should cease. The gathering of these will go on anyhow; there are unlimited men ready for intelligent direction. Now that the shortage of supplies and accommodation has been remedied the enlistment sluices need only be opened again. The rank and file of this country is its strength; there is no need, and there never has been any need, for Press hysterics about recruitment. But there is wanted a far more vigorous stimulation of the manufacture of material—if only experts and rich people would turn their minds to that. It is the trading and manufacturing class that needs goading at the present time. That needs goading to send troops to France, but in France there are still great numbers of able-bodied trained Frenchmen not fully equipped. It is our national duty and privilege to be the store-house and arsenal of the Allies. Our factories for clothing and material of all sorts should be working day and night. There is the point to which enthusiasm should be turned. It is just as heroic and just as useful to the country to kill yourself making belts and boots as it is to die in a trench. But our organization for the enrolment and utilization of people not in the firing line is still amazingly unsatisfactory. The convenient alternative to enlistment as a combatant at present is hospital work. But it is really far more urgent to direct enthusiasm and energy now to the production of war material. If this war does not end, as all the civilized world hopes it will end, in the complete victory of the Allies, our failure will not be through any shortage of men but through a shortage of gear and organizing ability. It will not be through a default of the people, but through the slackness of the governing class.

Now so far as the enrolment of us goes, of the surplus people who are willing to be armed and to be used for quasi-military work at home, but who are not of an age or not of a physique or who are already in shop or office serving some quite useful purpose at home, we want certain very simple things from the authorities. We want the military status that is conferred by a specific enrolment and some sort of uniform. We want accessible arms. They need not be modern service weapons; the rifles of ten years ago are quite good enough for them. Possible need we shall have for them. And we want to be sure that in the possible event of an invasion the Government will have the decision to give every man in the country a military status by at once resorting to the *levée en masse*. Given a recognized local organization and some advice—it would not take a week of General Baden-Powell's time, for example, to produce a special training book for us—we could set to work upon our own local drill, rifle practice, and exercises, in such hours and ways as best suited our locality. We could also organize the local transport, list local supplies, and arrange for their removal or destruction if threatened. Finally, we could set to work to convert a number of ordinary cars into fighting cars by reconstructing and arming them and having developed a discipline and self-respect as a fighting force, we should be available not only for fighting work at home, in the extremely improbable event of a raid, but also for all kinds of supplementary purposes, as a reserve of motor drivers, as a supply of physically exercised and half-trained recruits in the event of an extended standard, and as a guarantee of national discipline under any unexpected stress. Above all, we should be relieving the real fighting forces of the country for the decisive area, which is in France and Belgium now and will, I hope, be in Westphalia before the Spring.

At present we non-army people are doing only a fraction of what we would like to do for our country. We are not being used. We are made to feel out of it, and we watch the not always very able proceedings of the military authorities and the international mischief-making of the Censorship with a bitter resentment that is restrained only by the supreme gravity of the crisis. For my own part I entertain three Belgians and own part I entertain three Belgians and make a young officer possible by supplementing his expenses, and my wife knits things for a neighbour, an able-bodied man of 45 and an excellent shot, is occasionally permitted to carry a recruit to Chelmsford. If I try to use my pen on behalf of my country abroad, where I have a few friends and readers, what

I write is exposed to the clumsy editing and delays of anonymous and apparently irresponsible officials. So practically I am doing nothing, and a great number of people are doing very little more. The authorities are concentrated upon the creation of an army numerically vast, and for the rest they seem to think that the chief function of government is inhibition. Their available energy and ability is taxed to the utmost in maintaining the fighting line, and it is agreed for direction that has led to their systematic thwarting of civilian co-operation. Let me warn them of the boredom and irritation they are causing. This is a people's war, a war against militarism; it is not a war for the greater glory of British diplomats, officials, and people in uniforms. It is our war, not their war, and the last thing we intend to result from it is a permanently increased importance for the military caste.

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